PROPERTIES OF MAGNETIC MATERIALS

H. P. R. Frederikse

Glossary of Symbols

Quantity	Symbol	Units SI	Units emu
Magnetic field	H	A m^{-1}	Oe (oersted)
Magnetic induction	B	T (tesla)	G (gauss)
Magnetization	M	A m^{-1}	emu cm^{-3}
Spontaneous magnetization	M_s	A m^{-1}	emu cm^{-3}
Saturation magnetization	M_0	A m^{-1}	emu cm^{-3}
Magnetic flux	Φ	Wb (weber)	maxwell
Magnetic moment	m, μ	A m^2	erg/G
Coercive field	H_c	A m^{-1}	Oe
Remanence	B_r	T	G
Saturation magnetic polarization	J_s	T	G
Magnetic susceptibility	χ		
Magnetic permeability	μ	H m^{-1} (henry/meter)	
Magnetic permeability of free space	μ_0	H m^{-1}	
Saturation magnetostriction	λ ($\Delta l/l$)		
Curie temperature	T_C	K	K
Néel temperature	T_N	K	K

Magnetic moment $\mu = \gamma\hbar J = g\,\mu_B\,J$
where

γ = gyromagnetic ratio; J = angular momentum; g = spectroscopic splitting factor (~2)
μ_B = bohr magneton = $9.2741 \cdot 10^{-24}$ J/T = $9.2741 \cdot 10^{-21}$ erg/G

Earth's magnetic field $H = 56$ A m^{-1} = 0.7 Oe
For iron: $M_0 = 1.7 \cdot 10^6$ A m^{-1}; $B_r = 0.8 \cdot 10^6$ A m^{-1}
1 Oe = $(1000/4\pi)$ A m^{-1}; 1 G = 10^{-4} T; 1 emu cm^{-3} = 10^3 A m^{-1}
1 maxwell = 10^{-8} Wb
$\mu_0 = 4\pi\ 10^{-7}$ H m^{-1}

Relation Between Magnetic Induction and Magnetic Field

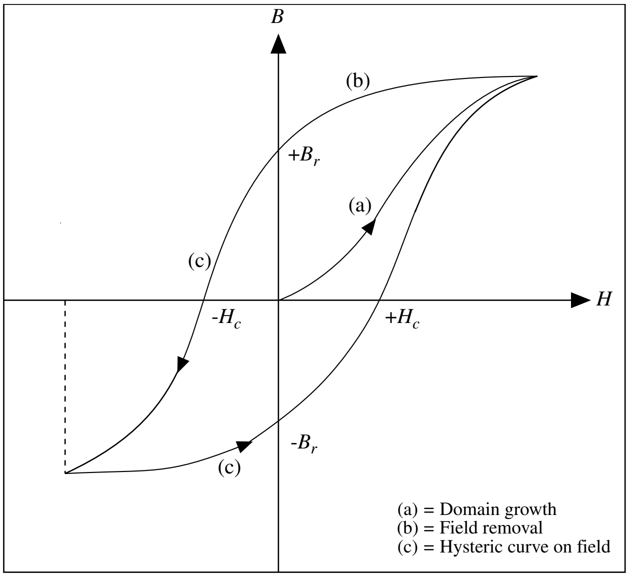

FIGURE 1. Typical curve representing the dependence of magnetic induction B on magnetic field H for a ferromagnetic material. When H is first applied, B follows curve **a** as the favorably oriented magnetic domains grow. This curve flattens as saturation is approached. When H is then reduced, B follows curve **b**, but retains a finite value (the remanence $B_{r)}$ at $H = 0$. In order to demagnetize the material, a negative field $-H_c$ (where H_c is called the coercive field or coercivity) must be applied. As H is further decreased and then increased to complete the cycle (curve **c**), a hysteresis loop is obtained. The area within this loop is a measure of the energy loss per cycle for a unit volume of the material.

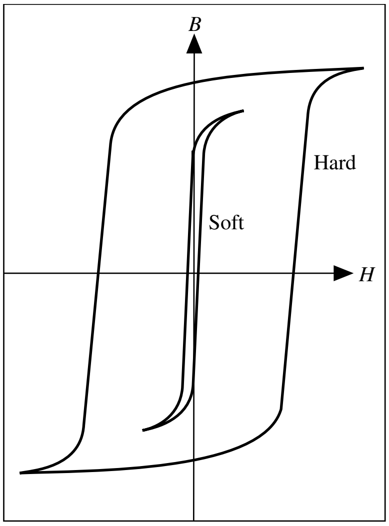

FIGURE 2. Schematic curve illustrating the *B* vs. *H* dependence for hard and soft magnetic materials. Hard materials have a larger remanence and coercive field, and a correspondingly large hysteresis loss.

Reference

Ralls, K. M., Courtney, T. H., and Wulff, J., *Introduction to Materials Science and Engineering*, J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1976, p. 577, 582. With permission.

Magnetic Susceptibility of the Elements

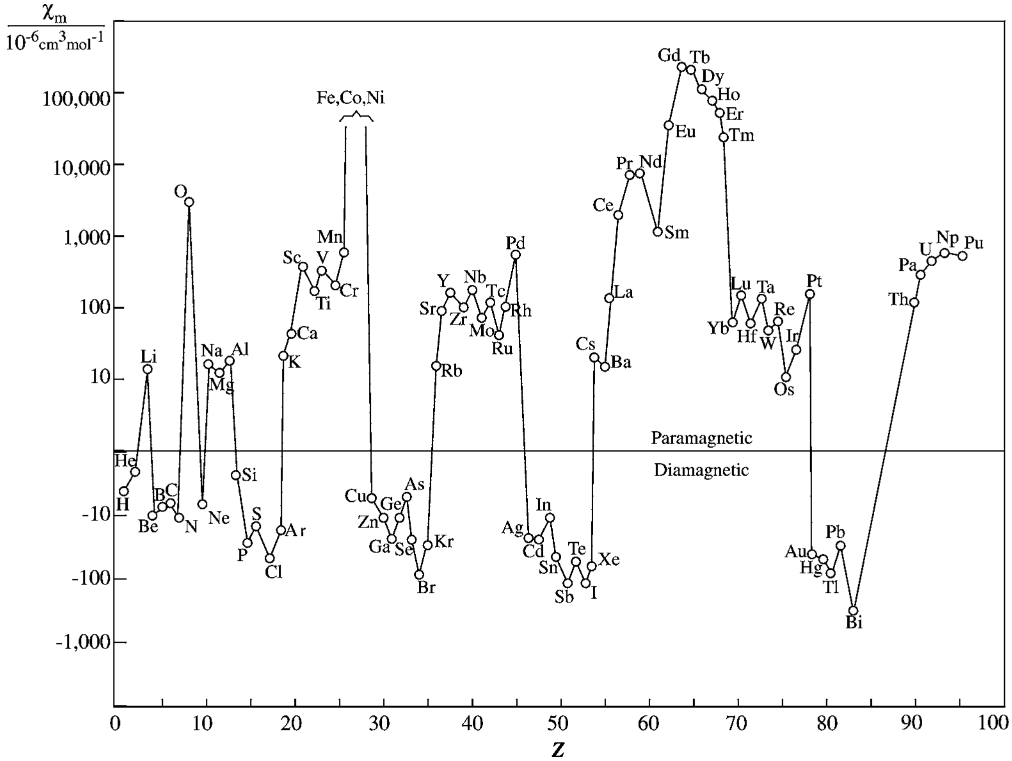

FIGURE 3. Molar susceptibility of the elements at room temperature (cgs units of 10^{-6} cm^3/mol). Values are not available for Z = 9, 61, and 84–89; Fe, Co, and Ni (Z = 26–28) are ferromagnetic. Data taken from the table "Magnetic Susceptibility of the Elements and Inorganic Compounds" in Section 4.

Reference

Gray, D. E., Ed., *American Institute of Physics Handbook, Third Edition*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1972, p. 5–224. With permission.

Ground State of Ions with Partly Filled *d* or *f* Shells

Z	Element	n	S	L	J	Gr. state	p_{calc}[a]	p_{calc}[b]	p_{meas}
22	Ti^{3+}	1	1/2	2	3/2	$^2D_{3/2}$	1.73	1.55	1.8
23	V^{4+}	1	1/2	2	3/2	$^2D_{3/2}$	1.73	1.55	1.8
23	V^{3+}	2	1	3	2	$^3F_2$	2.83	1.63	2.8
23	V^{2+}	3	3/2	3	3/2	$^4F_{3/2}$	3.87	0.77	3.8
24	Cr^{3+}	3	3/2	3	3/2	$^4F_{3/2}$	3.87	0.77	3.7
25	Mn^{4+}	3	3/2	3	3/2	$^4F_{3/2}$	3.87	0.77	4.0
24	Cr^{2+}	4	2	2	0	$^5D_0$	4.90	0	4.9
25	Mn^{3+}	4	2	2	0	$^5D_0$	4.90	0	5.0
25	Mn^{2+}	5	5/2	0	5/2	$^6S_{5/2}$	5.92	5.92	5.9
26	Fe^{3+}	5	5/2	0	5/2	$^6S_{5/2}$	5.92	5.92	5.9
26	Fe^{2+}	6	2	2	4	$^5D_4$	4.90	6.70	5.4
27	Co^{2+}	7	3/2	3	9/2	$^4F_{9/2}$	3.87	6.54	4.8
28	Ni^{2+}	8	1	3	4	$^3F_4$	2.83	5.59	3.2
29	Cu^{2+}	9	1/2	2	5/2	$^2D_{5/2}$	1.73	3.55	1.9
							p_{calc}[c]		
58	Ce^{3+}	1	1/2	3	5/2	$^2F_{5/2}$	2.54		2.4
59	Pr^{3+}	2	1	5	4	$^3H_4$	3.58		3.5
60	Nd^{3+}	3	3/2	6	9/2	$^4I_{9/2}$	3.62		3.5
61	Pm^{3+}	4	2	6	4	$^5I_4$	2.68		
62	Sm^{3+}	5	5/2	5	5/2	$^6H_{5/2}$	0.84		1.5
63	Eu^{3+}	6	3	3	0	$^7F_0$	0.0		3.4
64	Gd^{3+}	7	7/2	0	7/2	$^8S_{7/2}$	7.94		8.0
65	Tb^{3+}	8	3	3	6	$^7F_6$	9.72		9.5
66	Dy^{3+}	9	5/2	5	15/2	$^6H_{15/2}$	10.63		10.6
67	Ho^{3+}	10	2	6	8	$^5I_8$	10.60		10.4
68	Er^{3+}	11	3/2	6	15/2	$^4I_{15/2}$	9.59		9.5
69	Tm^{3+}	12	1	5	6	$^3H_6$	7.57		7.3
70	Yb^{3+}	13	1/2	3	7/2	$^2F_{7/2}$	4.54		4.5

[a] $p_{\text{calc}} = 2[S(S+1)]^{1/2}$

[b] $p_{\text{calc}} = 2[J(J+1)]^{1/2}$

[c] $p_{\text{calc}} = g[J(J+1)]^{1/2}$

References

1. Jiles, D., *Magnetism and Magnetic Materials*, Chapman & Hall, London, 1991, p. 243.
2. Kittel, C., *Introduction to Solid State Physics, 6th Edition*, J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1986, pp. 405–406.
3. Ashcroft, N. W. and Mermin, N. D., *Solid State Physics*, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1976, p. 652.

Ferro- and Antiferromagnetic Elements

M_0 is the saturation magnetization at $T = 0$ K
n_B is the number of Bohr magnetons per atom
T_C is the Curie temperature
T_N is the Néel temperature

	M_0/gauss	n_B	T_C/K	T_N/K	Comments
Fe	22020	2.22	1043		
Co	18170	1.72	1388		
Ni	6410	0.62	627		
Cr				311	
Mn				100	
Ce				12.5	*c*-Axis antiferromagnetic
Nd				19.2	Basal plane modulation on hexagonal sites
				7.8	Cubic sites order (periodicity different from high-T phase)
Sm				106	Ordering on hexagonal sites
				13.8	Cubic site order
Eu				90.5	Spiral along cube axis
Gd	24880	7	293		
Tb		9	220		Basal plane ferromagnet
				230.2	Basal plane spiral
Dy		10	87		Basal plane ferromagnet
				176	Basal plane spiral
Ho		10	20		Bunched cone structure
				133	Basal plane spiral
Er		9	32		*c*-Axis ferrimagnetic cone structure
				80	*c*-Axis modulated structure
Tm		7	32		*c*-Axis ferrimagnetic cone structure
				56	*c*-Axis modulated structure

References

1. Ashcroft, N. W., and Mermin, N. D., *Solid State Physics*, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1976, p.652.
2. Gschneidner, K. A., and Eyring, L., *Handbook on the Physics and Chemistry of Rare Earths*, North Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam, 1978.

Selected Ferromagnetic Compounds

M_0 is the saturation magnetization at $T = 293$ K
T_C is the Curie temperature

Compound	M_0/gauss	T_C/K	Crystal system
MnB	152	578	orthorh(FeB)
MnAs	670	318	hex(FeB)
MnBi	620	630	hex(FeB)
MnSb	710	587	hex(FeB)
Mn_4N	183	743	
MnSi		34	cub(FeSi)
CrTe	247	339	hex(NiAs)
$CrBr_3$	270	37	hex(BiI_3)
CrI_3		68	hex(BiI_3)
CrO_2	515	386	tetr(TiO_2)
EuO	1910*	77	cub
EuS	1184*	16.5	cub
$GdCl_3$	550*	2.2	orthorh
FeB		598	orthorh
Fe_2B		1043	tetr ($CuAl_2$)
$FeBe_5$		75	cub($MgCu_2$)
Fe_3C		483	orthorh
FeP		215	orthorh (MnP)

* At $T = 0$ K

References

1. Kittel, C., *Introduction to Solid State Physics, 6th Edition*, J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1986.
2. Ashcroft, N. W., and Mermin, N. D., *Solid State Physics*, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1976.

Magnetic Properties of High-Permeability Metals and Alloys (Soft)

μ_i is the initial permeability
μ_m is the maximum permeability
H_c is the coercive force

J_s is the saturation polarization
W_H is the hysteresis loss per cycle
T_C is the Curie temperature

Material	Composition (mass %)	μ_i/μ_0	μ_m/μ_0	H_c/A m^{-1}	J_s/T	W_H/J m^{-3}	T_C/K
Iron	Commercial 99Fe	200	6000	70	2.16	500	1043
Iron	Pure 99.9Fe	25000	350000	0.8	2.16	60	1043
Silicon-iron	96Fe-4Si	500	7000	40	1.95	50–150	1008
Silicon-iron (110) [001]	97Fe-3Si	9000	40000	12	2.01	35–140	1015
Silicon-iron {100} <100>	97Fe-3Si		100000	6	2.01		1015
Mild steel	Fe-0.1C-0.1Si-0.4Mn	800	1100	200			
Hypernik	50Fe-50Ni	4000	70000	4	1.60	22	753
Deltamax {100} <100>	50Fe-50Ni	500	200000	16	1.55		773
Isoperm {100} <100>	50Fe-50Ni	90	100	480	1.60		
78 Permalloy	78Ni-22Fe	4000	100000	4	1.05	50	651
Supermalloy	79Ni-16Fe-5Mo	100000	1000000	0.15	0.79	2	673
Mumetal	77Ni-16Fe-5Cu-2Cr	20000	100000	4	0.75	20	673
Hyperco	64Fe-35Co-0.5Cr	650	10000	80	2.42	300	1243
Permendur	50Fe-50Co	500	6000	160	2.46	1200	1253
2V-Permendur	49Fe-49Co-2V	800	4000	160	2.45	600	1253
Supermendur	49Fe-49Co-2V		60000	16	2.40	1150	1253
25Perminvar	45Ni-30Fe-25Co	400	2000	100	1.55		
7Perminvar	70Ni-23Fe-7Co	850	4000	50	1.25		
Perminvar (magnet. annealed)	43Ni-34Fe-23Co		400000	2.4	1.50		
Alfenol (or Alperm)	84Fe-16Al	3000	55000	3.2	0.8		723
Alfer	87Fe-13Al	700	3700	53	1.20		673
Aluminum-Iron	96.5Fe-3.5Al	500	19000	24	1.90		
Sendust	85Fe-10Si-5Al	36000	120000	1.6	0.89		753

References

1. McCurrie, R. A., *Structure and Properties of Ferromagnetic Materials*, Academic Press, London, 1994, p. 42.
2. Gray, D. E., Ed., *American Institute of Physics Handbook, Third Edition*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1972, p. 5–224.

Applications of High-Permeability Materials

Applications	Requirements
Power applications	
Distribution and power transformers	Low core losses, high permeability, high saturation magnetic polarization
High-quality motors and generators, stators and armatures, switched-mode power supplies	
Instrument transformers	
Audiofrequency transformers	Low core losses, high permeability, high magnetic polarization
Pulse transformers	High permeability
Cores for inductor coils	
Audiofrequency	Low hysteresis, high permeability
Carrier frequency	Very low hysteresis and eddy current loss
Radiofrequency	High permeability at low fields
Miscellaneous	
Relays, switches Earth leakage circuit	High permeability, low remanence, low coercivity
Magnetic shielding	Low core loss for AC applications

Applications of High-Permeability Materials

Applications	Requirements
Magnetic recording heads	High initial permeability, low or zero remanence
Magnetic amplifiers Saturable reactors Saturable transformers Transformer cores	Rectangular hysteresis loops, low hysteresis loss
Magnetic shunts for temperature compensation in magnetic circuits	Low Curie temperature, appropriate decrease in permeability with increase in temperature
Electromagnets in indicating instruments, fire detection, quartz watches, electromechanical devices	High permeability, high saturation magnetic polarization
Magnetic yokes in permanent magnet devices, such as lifting and holding magnets, loudspeakers	High permeability, high saturation magnetic polarization

Reference

McCurrie, R. A., *Structure and Properties of Ferromagnetic Materials*, Academic Press, London, 1994. With permission.

Saturation Magnetostriction of Selected Materials

The tabulated parameter λ_s is related to the fractional change in length $\Delta l/l$ by $\Delta l/l = (3/2)\lambda_s(\cos^2\theta - 1/3)$, where θ is the angle of rotation.

Material	$\lambda_s \times 10^6$
Iron	–7
Fe - 3.2% Si	+9
Nickel	–33
Cobalt	–62
45 Permalloy, 45% Ni - 55% Fe	+27
Permalloy, 82% Ni - 18% Fe	0
Permendur, 49% Co - 49% Fe - 2% V	+70
Alfer, 87% Fe - 13% Al	+30
Magnetite, Fe_3O_4	+40
Cobalt ferrite, $CoFe_2O_4$	–110
$SmFe_2$	–1560
$TbFe_2$	+1753
$Tb_{0.3}Dy_{0.7}Fe_{1.93}$ (Terfenol D)	+2000
$Fe_{66}Co_{18}B_{15}Si$ (amorphous)	+35
$Co_{72}Fe_3B_6A_{l3}$ (amorphous)	0

Reference

McCurrie, R.A., *Structure and Properties of Ferromagnetic Materials*, Academic Press, London, 1994, p. 91; additional data provided by A.E. Clark, Adelphi, MD.

Properties of Various Permanent Magnetic Materials (Hard)

B_r is the remanence
${}_BH_c$ is the flux coercivity
${}_iH_c$ is the intrinsic coercivity
$(BH)_{max}$ is the maximum energy product
T_C is the Curie temperature
T_{max} is the maximum operating temperature

Composition	B_r/T	${}_BH_c/10^3$ A m^{-1}	${}_iH_c/10^3$ A m^{-1}	$(BH)_{max}$/kJ m^{-3}	T_C/°C	T_{max}/°C
Alnico1 20Ni;12Al;5Co	0.72		35	25		
Alnico2 17Ni;10Al;12.5Co;6Cu	0.72		40–50	13–14		
Alnico3 24-30Ni;12-14Al;0-3Cu	0.5–0.6		40–54	10		
Alnico4 21-28Ni;11-13Al;3-5Co;2-4Cu	0.55–0.75		36–56	11–12		
Alnico5 14Ni;8Al;24Co;3Cu	1.25	53	54	40	850	520
Alnico6 16Ni;8Al;24Co;3Cu;2Ti	1.05		75	52		
Alnico8 15Ni;7Al;35Co;4Cu;5Ti	0.83	1.6	160	45		
Alnico9 15Ni;7Al;35Co;4Cu;5Ti	1.10	1.45	1.45	75	850	520
Alnico12 13.5Ni;8Al;24.5Co;2Nb	1.20		64	76.8		

Composition	B_r/T	${}_BH_c/10^3$ A m^{-1}	${}_iH_c/10^3$ A m^{-1}	$(BH)_{max}$/kJ m^{-3}	T_C/°C	T_{max}/°C
$BaFe_{12}O_{19}$ (Ferroxdur)	0.4	1.6	192	29	450	400
$SrFe_{12}O_{19}$	0.4	2.95	3.3	30	450	400
$LaCo_5$	0.91			164	567	
$CeCo_5$	0.77			117	380	
$PrCo_5$	1.20			286	620	
$NdCo_5$	1.22			295	637	
$SmCo_5$	1.00	7.9	696	196	700	250
$Sm(Co_{0.76}Fe_{0.10}Cu_{0.14})_{6.8}$	1.04	4.8	5	212	800	300
$Sm(Co_{0.65}Fe_{0.28}Cu_{0.05}Zr_{0.02})_{7.7}$	1.2	10	16	264	800	300
$Nd_2Fe_{14}B$ sintered	1.22	8.4	1120	280	300	100
Fe;52Co;14V (Vicalloy II)	1.0	42		28	700	500
Fe;24Cr;15Co;3Mo (anisotropic)	1.54	67		76	630	500
Fe;28Cr;10.5Co (Chromindur II)	0.98	32		16	630	500
Fe;23Cr;15Co;3V;2Ti	1.35	4		44	630	500
Cu;20Ni;20Fe (Cunife)	0.55	4		12	410	350
Cu;21Ni;29Fe (Cunico)	0.34	0.5		8		
Pt;23Co	0.64	4		76	480	350
Mn;29.5Al;0.5C (anisotropic)	0.61	2.16	2.4	56	300	120

References

1. McCurrie, R. A., *Structure and Properties of Ferromagnetic Materials*, Academic Press, London, 1994, p. 204.
2. Gray, D. E., Ed., *American Institute of Physics Handbook, Third Edition*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1972, p. 5–165.
3. Jiles, D., *Magnetism and Magnetic Materials*, Chapman & Hall, London, 1991.

Selected Ferrites

J_s is the saturation magnetic polarization
T_C is the Curie temperature
ΔH is the line width

Material	J_s/T	T_C/°C	ΔH/kA m^{-1}	Applications
Spinels				
γ-Fe_2O_3	0.52	575		
Fe_3O_4	0.60	585		
$NiFe_2O_4$	0.34	575	350	Microwave devices
$MgFe_2O_4$	0.14	440	70	
$NiZnFe_2O_4$	0.50	375	120	Transformer cores
$MnFe_2O_4$	0.50	300	50	Microwave devices
$NiCoFe_2O_4$	0.31	590	140	Microwave devices
$NiCoAlFe_2O_4$	0.15	450	330	Microwave devices
$NiAl_{0.35}Fe_{1.65}O_4$	0.12	430	67	Microwave devices
$NiAlFe_2O_4$	0.05	1860	32	Microwave devices
$Mg_{0.9}Mn_{0.1}Fe_2O_4$	0.25	290	56	Microwave devices
$Ni_{0.5}Zn_{0.5}Al_{0.8}Fe_{1.2}O_4$	0.14		17	Microwave devices
$CuFe_2O_4$	0.17	455		Electromechanical transducers
$CoFe_2O_4$	0.53	520		
$LiFe_5O_8$	0.39	670		Microwave devices
Garnets				
$Y_3Fe_5O_{12}$	0.178	280	55	Microwave devices
$Y_3Fe_5O_{12}$ (single crys.)	0.178	292	0.5	Microwave devices
$(Y,Al)_3Fe_5O_{12}$	0.12	250	80	Microwave devices
$(Y,Gd)_3Fe_5O_{12}$	0.06	250	150	Microwave devices
$Sm_3Fe_5O_{12}$	0.170	305		Microwave devices
$Eu_3Fe_5O_{12}$	0.116	293		Microwave devices
$GdFe_5O_{12}$	0.017	291		Microwave devices
Hexagonal crystals				
$BaFe_{12}O_{19}$	0.45	430	1.5	Permanent magnets
$Ba_3Co_2Fe_{24}O_{41}$	0.34	470	12	Microwave devices
$Ba_2Zn_2Fe_{12}O_{22}$	0.28	130	25	Microwave devices
$Ba_3Co_{1.35}Zn_{0.65}Fe_{24}O_{41}$		390	16	Microwave devices
$Ba_2Ni_2Fe_{12}O_{22}$	0.16	500	8	Microwave devices
$SrFe_{12}O_{19}$	0.4	450		Permanent magnets

Reference

McCurrie, R. A., *Structure and Properties of Ferromagnetic Materials*, Academic Press, London, 1994.

Spinel Structure (AB_2O_4)

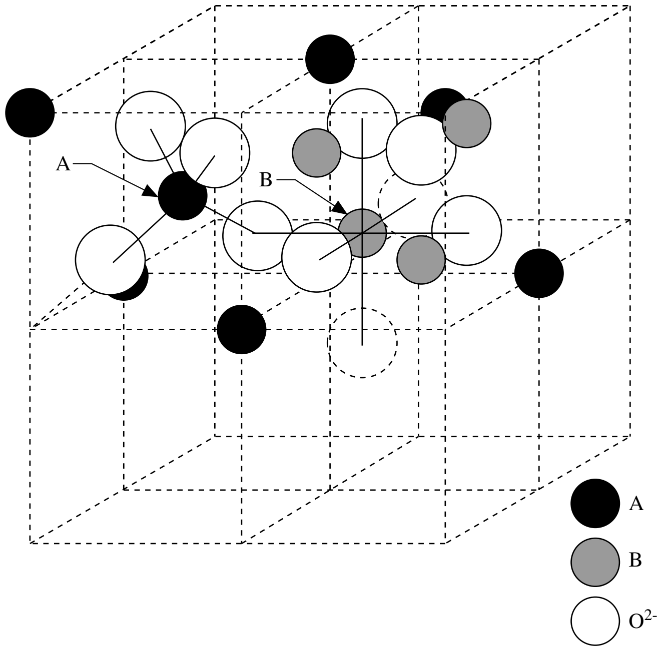

FIGURE 4. Arrangement of metal ions in the two octants A and B, showing tetrahedrally (A) and octahedrally (B) coordinated sites. (Reprinted from McCurrie, R.A., Ferromagnetic Materials, Academic Press, London, 1994. With permission.)

Selected Antiferromagnetic Solids

T_N is the Néel temperature

Material	Structure	T_N/K
Binary oxides		
MnO	cub(fcc)	122
FeO	cub(fcc)	198
CoO	cub(fcc)	291
NiO	cub(fcc)	525
α-Mn_2O_3	cub	90
CuO	monocl	230
UO_2	cub	30.8
Er_2O_3	cub	3.4
Gd_2O_3	cub	1.6
Perovskites		
$LaCrO_3$	orth	282
$LaMnO_3$	orth	100
$LaFeO_3$	orth	750
$NdCrO_3$	orth	224
$NdFeO_3$	orth	760
$YbCrO_3$	orth	118
$CaMnO_3$	cub	110
$EuTiO_3$	cub	5.3
$YCrO_3$	orth	141
$BiFeO_3$	cub*	673
$KCoF_3$	cub	125
$KMnF_3$	cub*	88.3
$KFeF_3$	cub	115
$KNiF_3$	cub	275
$NaMnF_3$	cub*	60
$NaNiF_3$	orth	149
$RbMnF_3$	cub	82
Spinels		
Co_3O_4	cub	40
$NiCr_2O_4$	tetr	65
$ZnCr_2O_4$	cub	15
$ZnFe_2O_4$	cub	9
$GeFe_2O_4$	cub	10
MgV_2O_4	cub	45
$MnGa_2O_4$	cub	33
NiAs and related structures		
CrAs	orth	300
CrSb	hex	705–723
CrSe	hex	300
MnTe	hex	320–323
NiS	hex	263
CrS	monocl	460
Rutile and related structures		
CoF_2	tetr	38
CrF_2	monocl	53
FeF_2	tetr	79
MnF_2	tetr	67
NiF_2	tetr	83
$CrCl_2$	orth	20
MnO_2	tetr	84
FeOF	tetr	315
Corundum and related structures		
Cr_2O_3	rhomb	318
α-Fe_2O_3	rhomb	948
$FeTiO_3$	rhomb	68
$MnTiO_3$	rhomb	41
$CoTiO_3$	rhomb	38
VF_3 and related structures		
CoF_3	rhomb	460
CrF_3	rhomb	80

Material	Structure	T_N/K
FeF_3	rhomb	394
MnF_3	monocl	43
MoF_3	rhomb	185
Miscellaneous		
K_2NiF_4	tetr	97
MnI_2	hex	3.4
$CoUO_4$	orth	12
$CaMn_2O_4$	orth	225
CrN	cub*	273
CeC_2	tetr	33
FeSn	hex	373
Mn_2P	hex	103

* Distorted.

References

1. Gray, D. E., Ed., *American Institute of Physics Handbook, Third Edition*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1972, p. 5–168 to 5–183.
2. Kittel, C., *Introduction to Solid State Physics, 6th Edition*, J. Wiley & Sons, New York, 1986.
3. Ashcroft, N. W., and Mermin, N. D., *Solid State Physics*, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1976, p. 697.